

State Librarian

The Weekly Shelby News.

BY HENRY F. MIDDLETON, >

VOL: 18:-NO: 6.

[TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.]

SHELBYVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO: 890.

The Weekly Shelby News.

TERMS,

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,

IN ADVANCE,

or, \$2 50 payable within months after subscription—at which time all subscriptions will be considered due, and chargeable with interest. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Editor until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Any person procuring us FIVE subscribers and remitting us \$10, will receive a copy one year gratis. 20 copies \$30; and larger clubs at the same rate.

The circulation of the Weekly Shelby News is large, and is constantly increasing. As a medium of communicating with the public, its general and wide circulation affords rare opportunities.

For the better conception of advertisers we have altered the word square to inch—as the square in our columns is one inch long.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For each inch in length or less, first insertion, \$1 00

Each additional insertion, per inch, .25

For transient advertisements exceeding an inch in length, if published for one month, or longer, a deduction of ten per cent. will be made.

For one inch, or less, three months— .40

For one inch, or less, six months— .70

For one inch, or less, twelve months—1.20

For the quarterly of a column twelve months, or a column three months— .30

For twelve inches (half of a column) twelve months, or a column six months— .40

For twenty-four inches (one column) one year, .60

For Twenty-four inches, each animal, .15

For Twenty-four inches, each animal, .15

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The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in Kentucky.

Terms—\$2 in advance; \$2 50, payable within six months after subscribing, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

HON. PRESTON KING, an old fashioned Free Soil Democrat, has been elected to the U. S. Senate from New York.

The Hon. D. BRECK was lately elected president of the branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Richmond.

JAS. TAYLOR, of Elizaville, Fleming county, committed suicide at Sharpsburg, recently, by cutting his throat. Liquor the cause.

WILLIAM CROZIER, the young mechanic who killed JOHN and HENRY FLEMING in Monmouth, Illinois, was discharged upon examination, the justice saying that the homicide was committed in self-defense. It will be remembered that these young men attacked him with pistols, to make him renounce his attachment to their sister.

The majority of the London papers are very severe in their condemnation of the course pursued by the British naval commander at Canton. They judge very rightly, as we think, that the whole proceedings were tyrannical and unnecessary.

In the Ohio Legislature resolutions have been offered with a view to influence Congress in the passage of a law providing for the buying up and colonization, by the Federal Government, of all the slaves in the different States provided such States will so amend their Constitutions as to forever prohibit slavery within their limits.

On the 4th instant, the Legislature of Missouri in a body visited St. Louis, and the city authorities and citizens gave the members a banquet, which it was said to be the most splendid and sumptuous affair ever got up in St. Louis. There was an immense number at the table. Speeches abounding with generous sentiments of patriotism were made by Gov. POLK, Judge BATES, Mr. HANNEMAN and several members of the Senate and House of Representatives. Cordial good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed.

The Jamaica, if not Hayti, that Abolitionism would make of fifteen States of our Union—say, of all that vast stretch of country from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, which produces the cotton of the world, and much of its tobacco and rice, has another illustration in a memorial recently presented by the West India merchants, and others, to Mr. Lapouche, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The moralists inform Mr. Lapouche that—

"The material condition of the colony is at the lowest possible point short of universal bankruptcy and ruin. Real estate has no market value, dwelling houses are gradually decaying, and money can with difficulty be raised, even in return for personal property. Most of the necessary articles of consumption are imported from the United States, while the natural products are neglected, and the money capital of the country is drained in the absence of any exchange of trade. The industrial condition of the inhabitants is at the lowest ebb, and their moral and social condition is not a whit more elevated."

The London Post, which draws our attention to this melancholy picture of free negroism in Jamaica, says:

"Not only has the supply of labor been diminished by the disinclination to work which characterizes the negro population, but likewise by the reduction in the number of the people by the scourges of smallpox and cholera. The mortality from the former disease arose from the neglect of vaccination and the deficiency of medical assistance, which has been a serious evil since the abolition of slavery. The mortality from cholera, as official reports establish, was enormously augmented by fit and the want of the most ordinary hygienic resources. In 1850-51 a fifth part of the population was attacked with cholera, and it has been estimated that the consequent mortality amounted to fifty thousand. From this combination of causes a dearth of labor has arisen, by which the Island is threatened with universal bankruptcy and ruin."

What more deplorable confession can be presented than this—that the British government brought a curse upon, instead of a blessing to humanity—by its emancipation act,—because of the utter incapacity of the negro race,—in masses,—to take care of itself,—without a political, or some other kind of a master. One of the once most flourishing Islands of the West Indies, which teemed with the products of the tropics, is here officially described to be "at the lowest ebb," and "as bad in its moral and social condition, as in its pecuniary affairs," while two great scourges of the human race, next to smallpox and cholera, attack and sweep off some 50,000 souls in a single year!

The West India Islands, in pictures like these, and in their contrasts, present to us of the United States, in the midst of the elements of Abolitionism as we are, lessons so instructive that they are forced even upon our reluctant minds. There is Hayti, reverting, if not reverted, to barbarism, and only spared from a barbarism as shocking as Africa, by the negro despotism that governs it with a rod of iron. Here is Jamaica next, now, even in England, confessedly "in universal bankruptcy and ruin," an "industrial, moral, and social condition at the lowest ebb;"—while there is Cuba, about the worst white government on the earth,—a thriving, prosperous island,

the gem of the seas, and the envy of the American States! Thus, great truths are developed, and philosophic and profound reflections spring from these pictures and these contrasts—but we need not draw them out at length,—for the experiments and the contrast tell their own eloquent tales.

It appears by the news brought by the steamer Arago that the ship James Buchanan has been wrecked on the Irish coast.

A man named WILLIAM DANIELS, has been arrested at Detroit, Michigan, for incest with his grand daughter.

DR. MARSDEN AND MRS. BAKER were arrested for an attempt to produce an abortion on the girl, at the instigation of herself and grandfather to hide the crime of incest.

Congress.—On the 3d instant, in the Senate, Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to secure to actual settlers the sections of public lands reserved in the grants made to the States for railroad purposes. It provides that the actual settlers shall take the reserved sections, being about eleven million acres at \$2 50 per acre, in compliance with the pre-emption act of 1841. The Senate went into secret session on the Central American treaty, which was debated for three hours.

The House was engaged in business relative to the District of Columbia. Neither house transacted any business of general importance.

On the 4th, in the Senate, a resolution from the committee on military affairs, ordering the printing of the correspondence between Gen. SCOTT and Secretary DAVIS, was discussed at great length. The correspondence is said to be extremely acrimonious. Before taking a vote, the Senate went into secret session on the Central American treaty, which was discussed at length. It is thought that it will not be ratified. Its warmest opponents are Mr. DALLAS's political friends.

In the House, the day was principally occupied in discussing the joint resolution giving to each house the control of its contingent fund, independent of the accounting officers of the Government. The committee on elections reported that HALL, of Iowa, and not CLARKE was elected. Adopted.

On the 4th, the Senate passed the House bill confirming entries of land under the graduation act and extending the time for selling the lands granted to the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The debate on the resolution to print the correspondence between Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of war was resumed. Mr. WELLER was satisfied that justice to both parties required that the entire correspondence be printed, although a portion of it was of an exceedingly angry character. Messrs. BELL, of Tenn., CRITTENDEN, SEWARD, and PEACE thought such parts ought to be suppressed, although it would furnish a bad example. Public legislation did not require an expose of the whole correspondence; besides it would be painful to the friends of both the gentlemen involved. Messrs. JONES, of Tenn., CLAY, STEWART, BENJAMIN, and BIGLER advocated the printing of several of them, saying that a full exposure was necessary to the understanding of the entire subject, though much of the language in the correspondence is to be regretted. Let them stand or fall on their own merits. Mr. TOOMBS was opposed to making the Senate a conduit for such private quarrels.—Let the exposure be through the medium of the newspapers, printing the whole documents.

In the House, the submarine telegraph bill was considered for a while. The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, which was discussed for the remainder of the day.

On the 6th no business of general importance transacted—both houses being engrossed considering private bills.

From the Louisville Courier.

Additional from Nicaragua.—A letter from Mr. ENNETT SCALES, (of Colonel Allen's regiment,) dated Rivas, Nicaragua, Dec. 30, 1856, has been kindly furnished us by Dr. SCALES, of this city. It affords some additional intelligence and gives a terrible, but alas! too truthful, history of the sufferings those poor fellows have undergone.

Scales was one of the few survivors of the siege of Granada, where his regiment was almost decimated by disease, starvation, and the bullets of the enemy. He writes that of the soldiers who originally left Kentucky, with Col. JACK ALLEN, ten out of every eleven have perished. Only eight then live, out of the Kentuckians who gallantly but unfortunately espoused that ill-starred expedition.

He says they had not had a change of garments for four months, and many of the soldiers were reduced to nakedness. He names but two persons from this city who have recently died, viz.: WORDEN POPE, son of DR. H. POPE, deceased, and GEORGE BURNETT. Pope died on Ometepe Island, where the wounded and sick were conveyed when Gen. WALKER abandoned Granada. Geo. Burnett died in Rivas on the 29th of December. Young Pope had received his discharge from the army, as his ill health absolutely unfit him for duty, and the Surgeon General certified to the fact, but Walker, with characteristic heartlessness and indifference towards the lives and fate of his soldiers, refused to grant him a passport. And this in the face of the assurance of the Surgeon General that he would die beyond question if he remained in that climate. And thus a despot will hath sent another gallant spirit to his God, and hearts that pulsated with love for him are woe-stricken and desolate. If even before this the poisoned chalice has not been pressed to his lips, Walker will yet have meted out to him a terrible and just retribution for his defiance of the laws of God, humanity and nations.

We have referred only to this one case, but others have been presented of a similar nature. And all that we hear confirms the opinion we long since advanced that the negro is not only indignant condemnation of the American people, but the fate of a common robber and marauder.

We would be surprised to see the efforts made in New York and other places, to uphold his despotic fortunes, were we not aware that it is principally done by the efforts of grasping and avaricious speculators, who, to secure the pecuniary advantages arising from the control of the California Transit Route, have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to sustain him.

It is certainly the duty of the press of the country to constantly warn young persons from embarking in a cause which has its entire foundation in selfishness, injustice, and absolute wrong. Thousands of misguided young men have been allured into that fatal snare, and gone to death like dumb brutes to the shambles, and many more will meet a similar fate, we fear, if Walker's early downfall is not recorded.

Great Conflagration in Louisville.

Telegraphed to The Shelby News.

LOUISVILLE, February 9th.

A large fire broke out at 1 o'clock this (Monday) morning, in Smith & Rowland's block, near Galt House, Main street, burning six stores with contents, occupied by Gallagher & Co., Richard Atkinson, Brannan & Summers, Armstrong & Co., and Mitchell, Guthrie & Co., Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants.

Loss one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars; fully insured. Two of the stores belonged to Martin's heirs; uninsured. Galt House was in great danger, and only for the exertion of the firemen would have been destroyed.

An old gentleman named Pierson was sleeping in Atkinson's store when the fire broke out, and was compelled to jump from the third story window, to save his life.—His leg was broken, and he was severely injured otherwise with the fall; but it is thought he will recover.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

SWAN'S MONEY.—Our friend SWAN seems to be sowing his money broadcast over the country, of late, judging from the number of "Capitals" that have gone out of his big chest into the pockets of ticket buyers within the last month or two. On Wednesday last, a gentleman from Vicksburg, Miss., stepped into the office in this city, presented ticket number 29308, in Class 22, and carried off five-eighths of the \$40,000 Prize. But while the office here is paying out only thousands to fortunate tick-takers, SWAN himself is peregrinating in the South West, with his cornucopia wide open. Here is what the N. O. Delta says of his visit to the Crescent City :

Davis, in response to the President, informs him that Scott had charged himself with \$261,69; all, excepting \$30,000 were lost and captured in Mexico; and took credit for disbursing \$255,451, leaving \$6,150 withheld by Scott in his account. This balanced the President authorized General Scott, through the Secretary of War, to retain.

Scott, in a letter dated New York, December, 1855, writes that there are two items, making \$11,885 against him, as not admitted or disallowed by the President on account of 5 per cent charged by him on all moneys disbursed. He says it was entirely within the competency of the President to allow that charge, and asked that suit be brought against him by the Government to recover the amount claimed to be due by him, nearly \$60,000; but the President declined to enter suit. There are many explanations relative to these figures, but the financial part of this transaction cannot be understood by this mere reference to the subject.

Among the documents is the opinion of Attorney General CUSHING, of January 7, 1856, to the effect that the act creating the rank of Lieutenant General does not confer upon Gen. Scott all the authority which was imposed by the law of 1798, upon Washington, who was thereby made commander of the armies, while Gen. Scott was appointed Lieut. General by order of the President of the United States. The rank carries retrospective pay and emoluments, but no retrospective authority.

Gen. Scott's correspondence with the officers of the Government goes back as far as 1848, and that between him and the Secretary of War was resumed. Mr. WELLER was satisfied that justice to both parties required that the entire correspondence be printed, although a portion of it was of an exceedingly angry character. Messrs. BELL, of Tenn., CRITTENDEN, SEWARD, and PEACE thought such parts ought to be suppressed, although it would furnish a bad example. Public legislation did not require an expose of the whole correspondence; besides it would be painful to the friends of both the gentlemen involved. Messrs. JONES, of Tenn., CLAY, STEWART, BENJAMIN, and BIGLER advocated the printing of several of them, saying that a full exposure was necessary to the understanding of the entire subject, though much of the language in the correspondence is to be regretted. Let them stand or fall on their own merits. Mr. TOOMBS was opposed to making the Senate a conduit for such private quarrels.—Let the exposure be through the medium of the newspapers, printing the whole documents.

From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.

The editor of the Mt. Sterling Whig, a few days ago, took our worthy and accomplished Superintendent of Public Instruction to task, for alleged neglect of duties enjoined upon him by law, in failing to make public addresses in the different counties upon the subjects pertaining to popular education.

With all due respect to the opinions of our contemporaries, we must be permitted to say that he was not fully acquainted himself with the amount of labor thrown upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction by the very large increase of School Districts in the State, but more especially by the creation of the State Normal School by the last Legislature, and its organization since, a small share of which has been devolved upon that officer. We venture to assert that there is not an office in Kentucky, the duties of which are more onerous and responsible, and which are more faithfully discharged than those which pertain to the office which the Rev. Dr. SCOTT occupies.

Secretary Davis, July 25, 1855, says, I leave unnoticed the exhibition of a peevish temper in reply to an inquiry from this department, &c.

General SCOTT replied July 30th. It would be easy to show that the whole letter in which you charge me with exhibiting a peevish temper, is a flippant in its statements and logic, as is that of accusation.—As Secretary of War, you have done enough to warrant more than a suspicion that from the first you have considered it your especial mission, by repeated aggressions on my rights and feelings, to goad me into some pernicious attitude of official opposition. To prove my long forbearance, for, at my time of life, all angry discussions are painful, I will now proceed to enumerate some of the productions alluded to, without detraining myself in this place, on your part, of communication as widely as possible for all the world. No government, I want to see it popular in all its characteristics and equalities and facilities, and under no obligation, bound by no annuity, and bound by no interest to the government.

I would agree to let them use a ship to assist in laying down the wire. I would agree to contribute a sum in money, if it be shown to that fact; but I do not want any of these entangling alliances, as they have been well called, about this matter. Governments will be involved in controversy by them. If they have nothing to do with it, they will have no controversy. I understand there is no difficulty in England, which abounds in wealth, in getting all the money subscribed on private account necessary to the accomplishment of this work. Why not leave it to be so accomplished? It will be then covered by its own interest. The interest of the parties will govern it; and how? By opening its communications as widely as possible for all the world. No government, then, will interfere to suppress this or that communication. When left to operate according to the interests of the company, it will be most useful to mankind at large, and give it most confidence.

I am unwilling to enter into any of these stipulations to pay forty or fifty or sixty thousand dollars for any number of years.

I am perfectly willing that our citizens and our government shall pay fairly and fully for all the uses we may make of this submarine communication. The interest of the world is promoted by it, freed from all conditions, from all restrictions to be imposed by the government. Let who will use it, and pay the price which is agreed upon for using it. That seems to me to be the broad, general, catholic ground on which this subject ought to be placed.

Lord PALMERSTON had issued a circular to the House of Commons stating that business of great importance would be laid before the coming session of Parliament, and expresses an earnest hope that all the members would be in their places at the opening thereof. Lord NAPIER had arrived at London to make arrangements for his departure on the American mission.

The alleged cause of mutiny on board the ship Bogart is that they shipped under articles from New York, but subsequently learned that the ship was to proceed to Mobile, where they are nearly all colored men, they would be retained in slavery.

A despatch from Berno dated 18th, states that the Neufchatel prisoners were on the preceding night escorted by a detachment of Swiss troops to French parties. The Federal council orders for the immediate disbandment of the troops.

Private advices from Shanghai, Nov. 19, say there is a prospect that shipments of specie to that port may prove excessive, owing to a scarcity in the province.

The English at Canton are strengthening their position, but showed a disposition to remain on the defensive until they receive advices from England. Meanwhile reinforcements are understood to be sent for.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 6.—The steamship Africa arrived off Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with advices from Liverpool to the 24th—three days later.

The Swiss difficulty, though nominally settled, was to be referred to the conference.

LATER DATES FROM CHINA STATE THAT THE BRITISH HAVE TAKEN FRENCH FOLLY, AND ARE AGAINST IT.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR RECOMMENDED THAT THE CHINESE FIRE THE FOREIGN FACTORIES.

THE CHINESE FIRED THE FOREIGN FACTORIES.



HENRY F. MIDDLETON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Against the institution's voice of foreign influence, (I consider you have no better witness than the behavior of a few people enough to be easily known, since history and experience prove that foreign influence has always been bad for us.) It is time we should become a little more Americanized.—JACOBUS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

MEMORANDUM.

Of Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bills printed at the Office of Wm. H. Gibson.

AT PRIVATE SALE:

The excellent farm of Wm. F. Gibson, of Oldham county. See memorandum.

The fine farm of Thomas Jones. See advertisement.

A fine farm—part of the farm of Wm. Waters, deceased. See advertisement.

The valuable farm, belonging to the estate of R. S. Owen, deceased. See advertisement.

The fine residence, Store House, and stock of Goods of R. K. Lucas. See advertisement.

The House and Lot belonging to Wm. A. Jones. The fine farm of John Ford, deceased. See advt.

A negro Woman and four children, by John Carver. See advertisement.

A fine Residence in Shelbyville, by John Carver. See advertisement.

A very superior Farm in Franklin county, by T. M. Cox. See advertisement.

AT PUBLIC SALE:

The Farm of Wm. S. Field. See advertisement.

March 9. House and Lot of Wm. F. and O. E. Goger. See advertisement.

March 9. The late residence of J. S. Sharrard, in Shelbyville. See advertisement.

March 16. The Farm belonging to the estate of Jas. McQuaid, deceased, by John Robinson, Special Commissioner of the State Auditor.

February 19. The valuable Farm and personal property of Wm. H. Doss, in Jefferson county. See advertisement.

February 25: The personal property belonging to the estate of Shannon Reid, deceased, by J. M. Owen, Administrator. See bills and advertisement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Shelbyville Insurance Company. Owners of property are referred to the Card of the Shelbyville Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company. This Company is one of the safest and best managed Companies in the West.

Read all the cards under the head of Special Notices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

What Dropped? That is the question will be asked by those who do not heed the notice of John Carver, headed "It must be done."

Settle Up. Those interested will attend to the notice of J. M. OWEN, Administrator of SHANNON REID, deceased. Mr. O. desires to close up the business as soon as possible.

For the Million. We refer every body to the advertisement of Scoville's Family Gazette. Those who desire to obtain a cheap, and, at the same time, a very excellent weekly paper, from the East, to the family circle, should subscribe.

Dental Card. We refer readers who may now, or hereafter, desire the services of a Dentist, to the card of Dr. W. MUHR KUGER. The Dr. has removed his Office to the rooms recently occupied by Dr. A. M. ALLEN, decreased, one door west from the Shelbyville Insurance Company.

Servants for Sale. JOHN CARVER advertises a valuable negro woman and four children for sale.

Residence for Sale. JOHN CARVER advertises for sale the residence now occupied by EULIO HICKMAN, at East End of Shelbyville for sale.

Public Sale of a Residence. BROWN and NEEL, Assignees of JAMES S. SHARRARD, advertise to sell at public sale the residence recently occupied by said SHARRARD, in West End of Shelbyville.

Commissioner's Sale. JOHN ROBINSON, as Special Commissioner, will sell at public sale, on the 16th day of March next—second Monday of Circuit Court—the farm belonging to the estate of JAMES MCQUAID, deceased.

Administrator's Sale. On the 24th instant, JAMES M. OWEN, as Administrator of SHANNON REID, deceased, will sell a large amount of personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased.

Jefferson Farm, &c., at Auction. On the 19th instant, W. H. DOSS's fine Farm in Jefferson county, and all his personal property will be sold at public auction.

Valuable Farm for Sale. We refer readers to the advertisement of T. M. COX, of Franklin county, who advertises "the Cheapest Farm in Kentucky" for Sale. Mr. C. gives in detail certain advantages of his Farm; and really we think it possesses so many that he will not have it to sell.

To Farmers. We call the attention of Farmers to the advertisement headed "Mammot and Oscella."

Howard Association. Attention of the afflicted is directed to the card of the Howard Association of Philadelphia. We presume that the Association is worthy the confidence of the people.

Philadelphia Houses. Our readers—particularly those merchants who deal in Philadelphia—are requested to direct their attention to the Cards of Philadelphia Houses advertised in to-day's issue.

WILCOX, ROGERS & FRALEY, manufacturers of Straw Goods, Silk, Cassimere, and Wool Hats; and Dealers in Fur Goods, Silk Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, etc., are known to many of our readers, and all merchants who deal with them know that they are what men should be. It will be seen that they are well known to all.

LEVIK, LEVICK & KUEN; Clothing House. This is one of the most extensive in the city of Philadelphia. The Senior, Mr. ROBERT R. LEVIK, is one of the oldest merchants of the city. He was long connected with the old respectable house LEVIK, JENKS, & CO., Shoe Dealers.

MORE, HENZIE & CO.; Hardware and Cutlery House. In their line of business, they are the house for western merchants to deal with. No better house can be found East or West. We presume many of our readers know the Juniors of the firm, Mr. NATHAN RICHARDSON, as almost every body knows him; and all who know him will aver that he is one of the cleverest fellows in the City of Brotherly Love.

KILGORE, WILSON & CO.; Grocers. This is also one of the first class houses. The members of the firm rank very high for probity and honor—the character of each, like the Goods they sell their customers, are certainly pure. They are the kind of men to deal with.

WEIGHT, SMITH & CO.; Quackery. This is one of the oldest and best houses of Philadelphia. They are all clever, honorable men; and the most implicit confidence can be placed in them by all who trust them. JOHN C. COLLINS, who is their principal man, is a Kentuckian—a whole soul Kentuckian—who is known to be like.

PRESS T. WRIGHT & CO.; Imported Drug House. This house is composed of indefatigable business men as Philadelphia can boast of. They are young, enterprising, and thorough-going. No Drug House in the East surpasses them in energy and enterprise, and willingness to build up and make a noble mercantile reputation in their line. They are the sole inventors of some of the most valuable and popular Panaceas that have ever been offered to the public. Let all drugists who die give PETER T. WRIGHT, & CO., a call.

THOMAS A. HURLEY'S Sarsaparilla, the most eminent physician of the present day esteem the ingredients of which it is composed as the most valuable and efficacious that can be given for the following maladies, via: Scrofula, in all its forms; Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, &c.; Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, to counteract the destructive effects of mercury, Cancerous Affections, Jaundice, Hyperthyroid, or Enlargement of the Heart, Palpitation and Trembling in the region of the heart and stomach; Scurvy, Cholera, St. Vitus' Disease, Neuralgia, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.—Newcastle Gazette.

For sale by every extensive apothecary.

Lard! Lard!!

We want one or two kegs of first-rate family LARD immediately, for which we will pay the highest market price.

Also—Twenty or thirty pounds of HONEY.

Those having the articles for sale will please call immediately at this office.

State Treasurer.—The anti-American papers are announcing JAMES H. GARRARD of Boyle county, as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. From the tone of the leading papers we presume no convention of the party will be held, as they want Mr. GARRARD to be the candidate without a nomination.

Navigation Resumed.—The Ohio river is about clear of ice. The warm weather of last week, melted the snow, and broke up the ice. Considerable damage was done by the ice along the river—breaking up and sinking boats, etc. Butless, we think, than we have heretofore seen recorded. Business will now be resumed; and we hope the entire country will feel its beneficial effects.

Indiana.—The Democrats in the Legislature of Indiana had a joint session on the 4th instant, and elected G. N. FRITH as U. S. Senator to fill an existing vacancy, and JESSE D. BRIGHT for six years from the 4th March next. The Black Republicans, adopting the scheme inaugurated by the Democrats two years ago, refused to attend the convention. There was not a quorum present; and under the rule decided by the U. S. Senate, in the case of HARLAN of Iowa, we should presume that body will not hesitate on the presentation of the certificates of election, to declare them void.

Whilst the joint session was being held, and it was electing U. S. Senators, the Black Republicans members of the State Senate—those who constitute the majority—were in session; and decided two cases of contested elections, by ousting two Democrats, and giving the seats to the Black Republican contestants!

The Black Republicans have sent to Washington a protest against the election. The two Americans in the House voted for GEO. C. DUNN and R. W. THOMPSON.

Kentucky vs. California.—We hear and read much of the wealth of the gold fields of California. And yet Kentucky has mines that will yield more wealth than can be extracted from the gold mines of California. But how little has been said about the fact! Not one word to a thousand about California gold! Kentucky has as much coal within her boundaries as Pennsylvania, and would yield her citizens as much wealth, if they had the public spirit and the enterprise to erect facilities for getting it out, and to market. But, rather than be independent—rather than enrich themselves, their neighbors, and their State—they prefer being dependent upon Pennsylvania and other States—those who prefer to enrich the Abolition owners and traders in coal from Pennsylvania.

Administrators' Sale. JOHN ROBINSON, as Special Commissioner, will sell at public sale, on the 16th day of March next—second Monday of Circuit Court—the farm belonging to the estate of JAMES MCQUAID, deceased.

Administrator's Sale. On the 24th instant, JAMES M. OWEN, as Administrator of SHANNON REID, deceased, will sell a large amount of personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased.

Jefferson Farm, &c., at Auction. On the 19th instant, W. H. DOSS's fine Farm in Jefferson county, and all his personal property will be sold at public auction.

Valuable Farm for Sale. We refer readers to the advertisement of T. M. COX, of Franklin county, who advertises "the Cheapest Farm in Kentucky" for Sale. Mr. C. gives in detail certain advantages of his Farm; and really we think it possesses so many that he will not have it to sell.

To Farmers. We call the attention of Farmers to the advertisement headed "Mammot and Oscella."

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The Garland.

Song.

A maid spelt her a stream
At fall of summer day;
And half awoke and half a dream.
She watched the ripples play;
She marked the waters' fall and heave,
The deeper shadowy throng,
And heard the deep-toned song;—
The river's babbling song;
And thus it song, with tinkling tongue,
That rippling shadowy river—
"Youth's brightest day will fade away,
Forever and forever!"

The twilight past, the moon at last
Rode broadway o'er the dipper;
Each ridge glowed beneath her beams
As wreathes in silver bright.
The hushing waters glide along,
But mingling with their voice,
The nightingale now plays his song;
And still the slender reeds move,
That bird beside the river—
"When youth is gone true love shines on
Forever and forever."

Miscellaneous.

From Chamber's Journal.

EDITH WALSINGHAM.

I was always very romantic. At fourteen, I wrote verses of a dark and dreary character, and was melancholy and misanthropical: at seventeen, I proposed to a young lady near twice my age, who very wisely refused me; and I was so profoundly miserable, or thought myself so, that I meditated for days about suicide, but could not determine upon the exact form of violent death that might be advisable. Even Oxford, with all the boating and beer-drinking, and cricketing, wine-parties, whist, billiards, and various boisterous diversions, did not cure me of my sentimental tendencies. I was all but plucked for my "little go;" because during the vacation before this dreaded ordeal, I had been visited by a blue-eyed cousin named Ada, instead of devoting myself to Euripides, Horace, and Euclid.

In my twelfth term—this is, after about two years and a half residence at College—it seemed almost time to make some preparation for my final examination, or "great go;" and I was informed by a candid tutor at the close of the summer term, a few days before the glorious saturnalia of commencement, that nothing would save me but very steady reading. During the whole of the long vacation, whereupon I packed my portmanteau full of clothes, and an enormous deal-box full of books, and shunning my blue-eyed cousin, I got into the train, and giving myself only a two days holiday in London, I went forthwith to Sandhaven.

Everybody knows Sandhaven and its dull High Street, and its sands and its assembly-rooms, and its bazaars and bathing-machines, and fairs and young ladies on horses, and old ladies in vehicles and infants in perambulators drawn by chubby-faced nursery maids; and its billiard-rooms, eating-houses, suburban tea-gardens; its steamers arriving daily and departing daily; its circulating libraries, not a novel less than ten years old; its three churches and eight chapels; its wind, its heat, its dust, its glare—the terrific greed of its lodging-keepers; and, during the season, its generally unquiet, undutious character. What could have induced me to select Sandhaven, I know not; but the stubborn fact is—I did select it.

I established myself in very expensive, and not very comfortable apartments. They had these recommendations: there was a "view of the sea"; the landlady, a widow of about forty, was plain; her daughter, a girl of seventeen, was still plainer; and the servant girl positively hideous. I shall at least, I be safe here. Arriving on Friday, I thought it as well to see something of the place during that and the following day. If I set to work on Monday, and made a fair start, it would be better than to begin before I knew anything of the institutions of the town or its inhabitants. So on Friday I bathed and boated, and had a donkey-ride—and dropped into various billiard-rooms—rather astonishing provincial pool-players by the experience attained at Oxford—and I also haunted the various bazaars, and danced through with much decorum, ay, even solemnity, at the assembly-rooms. On Sunday I went to church.

Ful of good resolutions, on the evening of that day I retired to bed early; but before doing so, arranged an elaborate machinery to enable me to rise early the next morning. I am a very heavy sleeper, and had my alarm with me; so I tied a string round my finger, passed it under the door, and gave orders to the servant-girl to pull the string until I got out of bed. She obeyed me scrupulously; and at seven, despite various remonstrances, which I growled forth in tones not by any means gentle, I was pulled out of bed by my finger, and half an hour afterwards was unpacking the colossal deal-box, and arranging my library for the ensuing literary campaign. I was to read only eight hours a day: this I thought moderate; in prospect it looked so; if necessary, this was to be increased to ten or twelve. More steam might be put on—that was the exact expression—as the danger grew more imminent; but at present eight hours would do. I drew out my programme, which ran thus:

Before breakfast, 7:30 to 8:30—1 hour.
After 10 to 2 —4 "
In the evening, 8 to 11 —3 "
 8 "

I was not a candidate for honors, but only a simple "pass," in the old days of "passes." My subjects were diversity, logic, Latin composition, four plays of Sophocles, the *Odes*, *Epidodes*, and *Arta Poetica* of Horace, the first four books of Herodotus, and the *Bucolics* and *Georgics* of Virgil. These were to be mastered in the following method:

7:30 to 8:30 Divinity.
10 to 11 Logic.
11 to 12 Latin Writing.
12 to 2 Sophocles.

The three hours in the evening were to be divided respectively to Herodotus, Horace, and Virgil, all which I had read before, and was therefore only compelled to refresh my memory by re-perusing them, with the assistance of an English translation, and a Manilla cheroot.

During the early part of Monday my progress was marvellous. The hour intended for theology was spent in unpacking; but at ten I assailed the logic, with vigor; moved on to the Latin writing at eleven; and soon after twelve was absorbed in the woes of Antigone. At one, or thereabouts, I heard the tramp of horses, and what more natural than for one moment to leave the twin-sisters and that turbulent tyrant Creon, and rush to the window to see who might be the passers-by? Would that I had never done so!

"Yes, sir," answered the coachman.

"One of the Miss Walsingham?" I suggested.

"No, sir: Miss Jones."

I breathed freely. It was not my Edith; but she would probably be a bridesmaid, and I should see her in all the virgin purity and whiteness of muslin, light as gossamer. I was again happy, and full of expectation. What would I have given to be invited to the breakfast, and called on to propose the bridesmaids' healths?

The Dutch are as famous for their bulls as the Irish. "I be losht two cows," said Mynheer, and von vash a calf, and two vash a bull."

In another moment another carriage arrived, and this time two India muslin bridesmaids descended—one I recognized as of the trio on the sands, but not my Edith.

teeth, the majesty of that arm, the temptations of that waist, the rapture of those wavy ringlets? O, Edith!—no, not Edith either.

What a perfect command she had of her horse! (To be sure he was daily over-worked and underfed: was that her fault?) With what grace she sat in her saddle, and how fascinating was the tremulous vibration of the feather in her wake-awake hat! Can it be a matter for wonder that, after gazing on such charms from my window, I mene appeared an insipid and pusillanimous tinsseur; Antigone, a strong minded woman with a grievance, sadly addicted to vaporizing sentiment; Creon, an utter ruffian, and the Chorus a bore?

Carriage after carriage drove up. I had now counted six bridesmaids, and Edith was not among them. But, heavens! what is this? Edith leaning on the arm of an elderly gentleman!—Edith arrayed as a bride! rustling in glaci silk, covered from head to foot with Brussels lace, and veiled. O, Edith—Edith Walsingham!

I gazed for one moment at the carriage as it rolled away; I would have followed to the church, but had not strength to do so. I reeled home, and threw myself on my sofa. The plain landlady called her plain mother; they had a consultation in the passage, and were sending off the very plain servant for a doctor, when I rose and rebuked them, and then lay down again. I slept I scarcely know how long—I hardly remember anything more of that awful day.

Next morning, though I ate no breakfast, I tried to read the Times, and got as far as the supplement and the marriages, among which I saw—"On Saturday, 17th, at Paul's Church, Sandhaven, by Rev. Peter Jones, uncle of the bride, Mary, eldest daughter of Alexander Jones, Esq., to Percy Batkin, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law."

"Mary Jones, now Mary Batkin," I soliloquized—"what could have induced her to inscribe on the sand that other name?" Two hours after I purchased a copy of the Sandhaven Herald, in which was the following paragraph: "We rejoice to state that Percy Batkin, Esq., the celebrated author of many works of fiction, led to the hymenial altar, on Saturday last, the eldest daughter of our respected fellow-townsmen, Alexander Jones, Esq., to Percy Batkin, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law."

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